

## Exercise sheet 6

Due before the lecture on Monday, 26 November 2018.

**Exercise 1.** (5 points) Recall that we introduced the *Whitehead product* on the previous exercise sheet.

- (a) Show that  $[\text{id}_{S^2}, \text{id}_{S^2}] = 2 \cdot [\eta]$  in  $\pi_3(S^2)$ , where  $\eta: S^3 \rightarrow S^2$  is the Hopf map.
- (b) Show that all Whitehead products of classes  $\alpha \in \pi_i(X)$ ,  $\beta \in \pi_j(X)$  lie in the kernel of the suspension homomorphism

$$\Sigma: \pi_{i+j-1}(X) \longrightarrow \pi_{i+j}(\Sigma X).$$

Together, (a) and (b) give an alternative proof of the fact that the group  $\pi_4(S^3)$  has at most two elements.

**Exercise 2.** (4 points) Show that if  $X$  is a path-connected H-space, then all Whitehead products on  $\pi_*(X)$  vanish.

**Exercise 3.** (6 points) For  $p, q \geq 1$ , let  $X$  and  $Y$  be well-based spaces that are  $p$ - and  $q$ -connected, respectively.

- (a) Show that for  $i \geq 2$ , the long exact sequence of  $(X \times Y, X \vee Y)$  gives rise to a split short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \pi_{i+1}(X \times Y, X \vee Y) \rightarrow \pi_i(X \vee Y) \rightarrow \pi_i(X \times Y) \rightarrow 0.$$

- (b) Show that the composite  $\pi_i(X) \rightarrow \pi_i(X \vee Y) \rightarrow \pi_i(X \vee Y, Y)$  is an isomorphism for  $i \leq p+q$  (and similarly for  $X$  and  $Y$  switched). (*Hint:* Compose with the projection to show injectivity and use Blakers-Massey for surjectivity.)
- (c) Show that the inclusions of wedge summands induce an isomorphism  $\pi_i(X) \times \pi_i(Y) \rightarrow \pi_i(X \vee Y)$  for  $i \leq p+q$  and conclude from (a) that  $\pi_i(X \times Y, X \vee Y) = 0$  for  $i \leq p+q+1$ .
- (d) Compute  $\pi_n(S^n \vee S^n)$  for  $n \geq 2$ .

**Exercise 4.** (5 points) Let  $X$  be a based CW-complex. Show that the contravariant functor  $\langle -, X \rangle$  from based CW-complexes to sets is *half-exact*, i.e. it is homotopy invariant and satisfies the wedge and Mayer-Vietoris axioms. This is therefore a necessary condition for Brown's representability theorem.